

**The Daily Gazette**  
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY  
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,  
IN LATTIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

**TERMS:**  
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.  
CASH IN ADVANCE.  
CASH IN ADVANCE.

**RATES OF ADVERTISING.**  
For the first week, 25 cents per line.  
For the second week, 20 cents per line.  
For the third week, 15 cents per line.  
For the fourth week, 10 cents per line.  
For the fifth week, 5 cents per line.  
For the sixth week, 5 cents per line.  
For the seventh week, 5 cents per line.  
For the eighth week, 5 cents per line.  
For the ninth week, 5 cents per line.  
For the tenth week, 5 cents per line.

**BUSINESS DIRECTORY.**  
J. H. HARRIS,  
Physician and Surgeon, Office at the corner of  
Main and Second Streets, Janesville, Wis.

**NOAH NEWELL,**  
Notary Public, Office at the corner of  
Main and Second Streets, Janesville, Wis.

**S. P. GILSON, M. D.,**  
Physician and Surgeon, Office at the corner of  
Main and Second Streets, Janesville, Wis.

**W. H. JOHNSON,**  
Physician and Surgeon, Office at the corner of  
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**THE OLD SHOP**  
UNDER  
**A New Administration.**

**KEEP UP**  
the reputation of the Old Shop as the  
Best Boot and Shoe Establishment

**STOCK OF NEW GOODS**  
embracing every variety and style of work from the  
finest quality of

**Children's and Ladies' Shoes**  
to the best article of

**Men's Boots,**  
which will be sold at the

**LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES,**  
and which cannot be equalled by any dealer in the city.

**The Manufacturing Department**  
as usual, receive special attention, and the present  
proprietor appeals to the business community to the  
reputation established by the late firm for the

**Superior Character**  
of the work turned out. This reputation he means to  
**Fully Maintain,**

and pledges himself to his friends to furnish at all  
times an article that for durability, wear, quality of  
stock and finish will give him a well-earned  
**UNQUALIFIED SATISFACTION.**

Tendering his thanks for the liberal patronage hereto-  
fore shown, the proprietor asks old friends and  
the public generally to give him a call.

**Store one door west of Jack-  
man's Mill,**  
WEST MILWAUKEE STREET,  
JANESVILLE, APRIL 22nd, 1892.

**WE WILL  
NOW SELL A GOOD  
HAT OR CAP  
CHEAPER  
IN THE WEST**

**Just Received,**  
the largest stock ever brought to  
this market

consisting in part of  
**SILK, FUR, FELT, WOOL, STRAW, PANAMA  
HATS,**  
Cloth and Velvet Caps.

In short everything  
**NEW AND GOOD**  
in the line, for  
**MEN AND BOYS.**

These hats shaped accurately to the head with the  
French Combs, etc., etc.  
**HAT STORE,**  
JOHN R. BRADLEY.

**HOLIDAY PRESENTS**  
AT  
**WHEELOCK'S.**

**NEW ARRIVAL OF USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL**  
TALAT CASES,  
Rich, Fancy China & Bohemian ware,  
Fancy Match Boxes,  
Inlaid Boxes, Vases,  
Flowers, etc., etc., etc.

**TABLE CUTLERY.**  
Dining and Tea Knives, Carvers, Forks and Spoons,  
Butter Knives, Children's Knives and Forks, etc., etc.

**POCKET CUTLERY.**  
Scissors, Shears, etc., etc., etc.

**CROCKERY.**  
Looking-glasses, Table Glasses, etc., etc.

**Another Large Invoice of  
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS!**  
Call at the Store of  
**RICE, GAUL & RICE**  
and see the best assortment of

**The Jessup Grain Drill!**  
Improved and Made by  
**R. J. RICHARDSON.**

**Make Double the Number for 1893.**  
The principle of the Drill is all that was at first  
claimed for it. The experience of 1892 has shown us to  
make them just

**Adapted to the Peculiarities of this Soil,**  
which is very difficult to till.  
More than three hundred of these drills were used in  
this vicinity last spring, and it is universally conceded  
that the Richardson Drill is the

**PERFECTLY ACCURATE**  
in the quantity of Seed Sown per Acre, and that it is  
early adjusted to any quantity desired. It is also con-  
ceded that the Richardson Drill is the

**Highest Draft and the Easiest for the Team**  
of any Drill yet introduced.  
The drills of 1892 are really changeable from double  
to single row, the points are longer, sharper and  
better than the drills of 1891, which render them better  
adapted to the hard and crusty soil of early fall plowing.  
Undoubtedly a great

**Large Advance on Material**  
we have concluded to offer our drills at the  
**SAME PRICE**  
as in 1892, which is as follows: 8 foot, \$70; 10 foot,  
\$75; 12 foot, \$80; 14 foot, \$85; 16 foot, \$90.

Those who know the Richardson Drill is the best  
to use in this country, and who do not know them,  
we would ask an examination and refer to any one who  
has used them. Their merits are now

**READY FOR EXHIBITION.**  
They are made at the well known  
**Rock River Iron Works**  
of Harris, Gould, and Tyler. The character of  
their work is well known. Two like every body to  
examine their drills.

To those wishing to purchase drills, I would say that  
I guarantee them  
**Working to the Entire Satisfaction**  
of the purchaser, or No Sale.

**The Corn Planter Attachment**  
to the Richardson Drill will plant corn  
**In Hills Accurately**  
and at distance of 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 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2180, 2182, 2184, 2186, 2188, 2190, 2192, 2194, 2196, 2198, 2200, 2202, 2204, 2206, 2208, 2210, 2212, 2214, 2216, 2218, 2220, 2222, 2224, 2226, 2228, 2230, 2232, 2234, 2236, 2238, 2240, 2242, 2244, 2246, 2248, 2250, 2252, 2254, 2256, 2258, 2260, 2262, 2264, 2266, 2268, 2270, 2272, 2274, 2276, 2278, 2280, 2282, 2284, 2286, 2288, 2290, 2292, 2294, 2296, 2298, 2300, 2302, 2304, 2306, 2308, 2310, 2312, 2314, 2316, 2318, 2320, 2322, 2324, 2326, 2328, 2330, 2332, 2334, 2336, 2338, 2340, 2342, 2344, 2346, 2348, 2350, 2352, 2354, 2356, 2358, 2360, 2362, 2364, 2366, 2368, 2370, 2372, 2374, 2376, 2378, 2380, 2382, 2384, 2386, 2388, 2390, 2392, 2394, 2396, 2398, 2400, 2402, 2404, 2406, 2408, 2410, 2412, 2414, 2416, 2418, 2420, 2422, 2424, 2426, 2428, 2430, 2432, 2434, 2436, 2438, 2440, 2442, 2444, 2446, 2448, 2450, 2452, 2454, 2456, 2458, 2460, 2462, 2464, 2466, 2468, 2470, 2472, 2474, 2476, 2478, 2480, 2482, 2484, 2486, 2488, 2490, 2492, 2494, 2496, 2498, 2500, 2502, 2504, 2506, 2508, 2510, 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# JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

VOLUME 6.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1893.

NUMBER 275.

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GALT, BOWEN & WILCOX,  
IN LATTIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:  
\$10.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.  
CASH IN ADVANCE.  
CASH IN ADVANCE.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.  
Twenty-five cents per line, or its equivalent in space,  
for the first week.

1 square 1 day,	\$ 75
do do 2 days,	1.00
do do 3 days,	1.25
do do 4 days,	1.50
do do 5 days,	1.75
do do 6 days,	2.00
do do 7 days,	2.25
do do 8 days,	2.50
do do 9 days,	2.75
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do do 95 days,	24.25
do do 96 days,	24.50
do do 97 days,	24.75
do do 98 days,	25.00
do do 99 days,	25.25
do do 100 days,	25.50

Carriage and Harness, \$1.50 per year each  
Carriage and Harness, \$1.50 per year each

Notice of Meetings, Charitable Societies, Fire Companies,  
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THE OLD SHOP  
UNDER  
A New Administration.

THE firm of Hemming & Thomas having been dissolved, the business will continue in the hands of the old firm, and will endeavor to

KEEP UP  
the reputation of the Old Shop as the

Best Boot and Shoe Establishment

to Janesville. He is now receiving a very large and

STOCK OF NEW GOODS,  
embracing every variety and style of work, from the

Children's and Ladies' Shoes  
to the heaviest article of

Men's Boots,  
which will be sold at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES,  
and which cannot be exceeded by any dealer in the state

The Manufacturing Department  
will, as usual, receive special attention, and the present

Superior Character  
of the work turned out. This reputation he means to

UNQUALIFIED SATISFACTION.  
Tendering his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore

Store one door west of Jack-  
man's Mill,

WEST MILWAUKEE STREET,  
Janesville, April 2nd, 1892.

W. H. WILL  
NOW SELL A GOOD

HAT OR CAP  
CHEAPER  
than can be bought

IN THE WEST  
the largest stock ever brought to

THIS MARKET  
consisting of all the

SLICK, FUR, FELT, WOOL, STRAW, PANAMA  
AND EXOTIC HATS.

clothes and velvet caps.  
In short everything

NEW AND GOOD  
in the line for

MEN AND BOYS.  
Fine hats shaped according to the head with the

HAT STORE,  
JOHN R. REYNOLDS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS  
AT

WHEELLOCK'S.  
NEW ARRIVAL OF USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL

Rich, Fancy China & Bohemian ware,  
Fancy Match Boxes,

Imagines, Boxes, Vases,  
Flower-Pots, Hanging Vases,

Parian Water-Pitchers,  
Gold Band and Plain China

Tea Sets, and pieces to suit separately  
Dresden China Tea Cups and

Saucers,  
Fancy Cut Wine-Bottles,

Glasses, Spoon-holders,  
etc.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT  
of the best Silver-Plated Ware,  
DINNER CASTORS,

BREAKFAST CASTERS,  
CALL BELLS,

BEANS, FORKS,  
NAPKIN RINGS, &c.

Large assortment of Iron-Handles, Hand-Rubbers,  
and other kinds of

TABLE CUTLERY.  
Dining and Tea Knives, Carvers, Forks and Spoons,  
and a large assortment of

POCKET CUTLERY.  
Scissors, Razors, &c. Splendid lot of

KEROSENE LAMPS, LANTERNS,  
&c., and a large assortment of

CROCKERY.  
Looking-glasses, Toilet Glasses, &c.

Also, just received, a good supply of  
SARDINES,  
LARDERS,  
CIGARS,

PICKLES,  
PICKLED MUSTARD,  
SWISS POTATOES,

WINDMILL SAUCE,  
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The Jessup Grain Drill!  
Improved and Made by  
R. J. RICHARDSON.

THE satisfaction which the Richardson Drill gave in  
1892 has induced me to

Make Double the Number for 1893.

The principle of the Drill is identical with that of the  
Richardson Drill. The experience of 1892 has induced me to

Adapted to the Peculiarities of this Soil,  
which is very difficult to till.

More than three hundred of these Drills were used in  
the spring of 1892, and it is universally conceded that the

PERFECTLY ACCURATE  
in the quantity of Seed, Depth, Row, and that it is

Lightest Draft and the Easiest for the Team  
of any Drill yet introduced.

The Drills of 1893 are readily changeable from double  
to single row. The points are heavier, sharper and

READY FOR EXHIBITION.  
They are made at the well known

Rock River Iron Works  
of Harris, Gifford & Taylor. The character of

The Corn Planter Attachment  
to the Richardson Drill will plant corn

in Hills Accurately  
and at any distance apart, from two to five feet, and two

Plant Over 50 Acres of Corn  
and 100 acres of wheat. The planter throws corn in

THE ROCHSTER  
BOOT & SHOE STORE!  
Next Door to the Rock Co. Bank.

W. A. REYNOLDS.  
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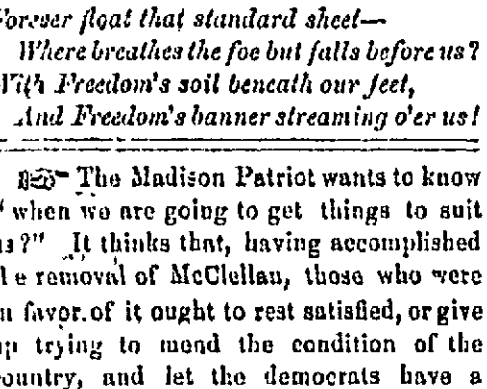
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The Daily Gazette.  
City of Janesville.  
Friday Evening, Feb. 6, 1863.  
Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet—  
Where breaks the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The Madison Patriot wants to know "when we are going to get things to suit us?" It thinks that, having accomplished the removal of McClellan, those who were in favor of it ought to rest satisfied, or give up trying to mend the condition of the country, and let the democrats have a chance.

Well, sir, we shall never be suited until the rebels, north and south, are put down, and the country entirely relieved from their evil influence. We don't want them coaxed down, but forced to submit to lawful authority. We don't believe in a conservative war. Such a thing is as much of a misnomer as a conservative opposition to the devil and his impi. We have heard it said of a man that "he was a christian, but not an ultra christian." So we think of McClellan; he may be a patriot, but not an ultra patriot—not wholly devoted to the suppression of the rebellion, but a good deal taken up with the idea of saving the rebels and their peculiar institution from harm for future political use.

We believe that such was the deleterious influence of McClellan over the army of the Potomac, that his removal alone is not sufficient to make it what it should be. A court martial has recently driven his friend and counselor, Fitz John Porter, from it in disgrace, with the mark of treason fixed forever upon his character. We doubt not that there are many others of like stamp in that army who have thwarted Burnside in all his undertakings, and who will try their best to ruin Hooker. We would see all such officers dismissed from the service, or punished with death, if necessary. That is what we mean by reforming the army of the Potomac. It will always fail in the future, as in the past, to do any substantial service to the country till this is done. It must have fighting officers, as well as brave and loyal soldiers, if it would win a victory.

As for "letting the democrats have a chance," we think that is a cool proposition! Have they not had the lion's share of officers and influence in this war? Who has led the armies for these two inglorious years but democrats? Look at them: the Secretary of War, McClellan, Halleck, Grant, Fitz John Porter, Burnside, Hooker, Franklin, Buell, Butler, Corcoran, Sherman, McDowell, Stone, Dix, Patterson, with hosts of others, making a very large majority of all the commissioned officers in the army. "Give the democrats a chance!"

Why, the officers and the policy of the war has gone from the beginning until now. Even at this time you have more control than republicans. And it is because the war has been conducted on the McClellan plan that we have made so many failures. It is vigorous, unsparing war upon the rebels, all along the whole line of combat, which the republicans have advocated, but never have had. That is why we complain.

#### General Banks' Expedition.

General Banks has left New Orleans, with his staff and available forces, for some point up the river. The New Orleans correspondent of the New York Times, writing on the 23th January, says of a preliminary trip by Gen. Banks to Baton Rouge, and his forces there:

I have no important military movements to report. A few days ago Gen. Banks, with two or three confidential officers of his staff went to Baton Rouge, and I presume the object was to make the commencement of a full attack on Fort Hudson. I have reason to believe that there are now not more than ten thousand men in that sickly stronghold, and as it is on a point absolutely surrounded on almost every side by an impassable river, it would seem to be easy to cut off communication with it, and soon starve the garrison into a surrender. The fact is certain—Gen. Banks has at Baton Rouge now within a forced day's march of the rear of the Confederate troops. Whether they (the rebels) will be reinforced in the present season of apparent inactivity, I cannot say. I have always had the impression that the rebel soldiers at Port Hudson were of the most inferior kind, mostly conscripts, and ready, with a fair chance, to get away from the service. In the front, the place is strong; nature has made it singularly favorable for powerful defense, but the rear is open, and possesses no superior advantages. Between Port Hudson and Vicksburg is the mouth of the Atchafalaya. Through this river and Atchafalaya the enemy finds a way out of the gulf into the Mississippi, and up to Vicksburg. Port Hudson taken, and the trade between Texas and the Mississippi would be cut off—an effect that would be very damaging at this time, even upon the only at Richmond. While writing on this subject, I cannot forget that a few months ago Port Hudson was a naked bluff, reaching out into the river, with nothing about it but a few hundred men and a few guns. A few hundred men could then have taken possession of it, fortified its rear against a land attack, and made it a hospital landing-place for the soldiers of our army ascending the river; but the cry of Gen. Butler for reinforcements was never heeded, and now thousands are required to fight and die to do the work, while at the time I speak of, without striking a blow or

#### LY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.  
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.  
Office at Union Passenger Depot.

#### Last Night's Report.

CAIRO, Jan. 4.  
Our success at Donelson is a most brilliant affair, and the 83d Illinois, under Col. N. C. Harding, has won lasting honors. The rebels are reported at 3,000 or 4,000 strong, under Forrest. When our forces learned of their approach they went out to fight battle. The captain of the Charley Bowen, just down from Paducah, says they took out Flood's battery of four guns, which the rebels took from them by a charge of overwhelming numbers, but that our boys rallied and took it, and finally gave them a good logging. Col. Lowe, with fifty Iowa cavalry and the 13th Wisconsin had started in pursuit. Everything is quiet at Island No. 10.

New York, Feb. 6.  
We have the following from rebel papers:

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 1.  
Two gunboats came up St. Mary's on Monday last. One of them went up the river and set fire to the houses on several plantations. Harrison's company of cavalry fired on them, when they hauled out of range of small arms and shelled away furiously. Another boat was landing men at St. Mary's on Tuesday.

#### THE CAPTURE OF THE ENGLISH STEAMER ANTONIA.

Exciting Chase of 19 Hours by the U. S. Steamer Potomac.

UNITED STATES STEAMER POTOMAC,  
Western Mail, Capt. J. M. Smith,  
Off Mobile, Ala., Jan. 8, 1863.

On the morning of the 6th instant we weighed anchor to overhaul a vessel which was descried from the masthead. At 9 o'clock came up to it, and she proved to be a United States transport with troops, bound for Ship Island. We put our steamer about to return to our station, when "Sail ho!" sounded again from the ever-vigilant look-out at the cross-trees; and at the same time a steamer was seen standing close into the beach. We promptly directed our course accordingly, when the steamer perceived our movements and stood on to us, and now a highly exciting chase followed.

At 10 o'clock a. m. the steamer with sails set, swept before us at full speed, gaining distance, and soon threatened to be out of sight. We now set all sails that would draw, ran down our colors and greeted our peacemaker with the ensign of her Britannic Majesty. At 11 o'clock we held our distance, but gain nothing. At 12 m.—commenced firing our main battery with pork and junk, which increased our speed considerably, but the steamer, sending forth huge masses of black smoke, told us that she had similar resources, and kept her distance. At 1 p. m.—we seem to gain, but very little. We fired our rilled gun, which of course fell considerably short. At 2 p. m.—gained about a quarter of a mile, and now saw the English colors hoisted on her mainmast. At 3 o'clock p. m.—same distance as an hour ago. At 4 p. m.—the vessel seems to gain a little, but not much. At 5 o'clock—trying our engine to the best, were pleased to gain upon her; fired a 32-pounder, which, however, dropped short. At 6 o'clock—a strong breeze springing up, and we set our storm main-sail, which increased our speed to eleven and a half knots. Darkness sets in, but stationing our look-out with night-glasses in top and on the forecastle are unable to keep her in sight. At 7 o'clock p. m.—the moon rose, and the vessel was plainly visible without the aid of glasses. We gained considerable and had the best of expectations soon to bring her to heel by a 10-inch shell, when our fore-top-sail gave way, and before it could be mended the steamer gained considerably. At 8 p. m.—we gain again, and now complimented her with a couple of shells, which fell, however, short. At 9 p. m.—the steamer's top-sail gave way, her rigging having been cut by a rifle shot. This gave us considerable advantage, and at 9 1/2 p. m., another rifle shot, whizzing over her, brought her to, her engine stopped, and the race was won.

Captain Gamble hailed her, and as the sea was very rough, so that he could send no boat, ordered her to keep close by, disobedience of which would be promptly punished by "Old Ben" (the name of our 10-inch pivot, baptized at Port Royal).

The next morning we boarded her, when she proved to be the English steamer "Antonina," from Liverpool via Havana, bound for the most convenient "success port."

The steamer is a fine iron one, built in England in 1861, and about 100 tons burden. The cargo is a very valuable one, and consists of a complete battery of brass field-pieces, a lot of quinine, opium, several thousand pairs of socks, numerous boxes of tea, about 500 kegs of powder, Enfield rifles, medicines, clothing, &c., &c.

Her pilot, who came on board at Havana, left Mobile but two weeks ago, and was promised \$2,000 for safe pilotage. He seems to be disappointed, but takes it easy, and who knows may become a staunch Union man hereafter.

He says the people in and about Mobile suffer much. Shoes, \$12 and \$14 a pair; coffee, \$1 per pound; salt, scarce and very dear. He says that the success of the democratic party at the last elections fills the rebels with new hopes. They count upon an early truce, by which they might profit. If the republican party had had a majority at the last elections, he says, the rebels would have laid down their arms; and but for that, peace would have been sought on the best terms possible.

Acting Master Edward Baker has taken command of the Antonina. He leaves tomorrow for Pensacola to coal ship, whence he will proceed to New York. H. A. M.

TAX ON INCOMES.—Assessments on all incomes that shall have exceeded six hundred dollars in the year 1862 will be laid on the first of May next. It is due and payable on and before the 20th of June, and a penalty is imposed if it remains unpaid thirty days after that date. The tax is three per cent. on incomes over \$500, and five per cent. on incomes over \$10,000. Thus, a person whose income in 1862 was a thousand dollars, must pay a tax of twelve dollars within sixty days after the first of May next.

The rebels having forced the last man into their army they can by conscription, and their finances being in a hopeless condition, their last hope is centered in their friends at the north. If disunion and civil war can be produced here, they hope to succeed in accomplishing their treasonable designs. We notice their friends in the north are of the same opinion, and are at work.

Col. Chapin, of the 10th Wisconsin, has resigned on account of ill health, has arrived home.

Hon. John S. Rockwell, a prominent citizen of Oconomowoc, died on Tuesday last.

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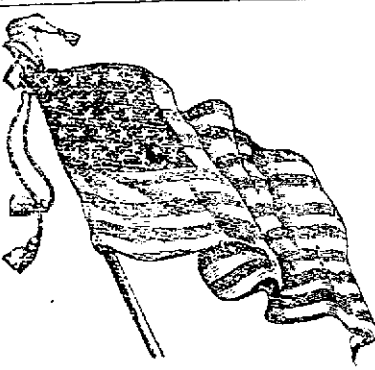
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#### SPECIAL NOTICES.

**Conveyancing and Abstracts of Title.**  
J. E. BALCH,  
Having had charge of the Abstract Book of Bennett, Cassady & Gibbs for the past two years, and from his connection with the public officers, Deputy Clerk of the Circuit Court, (and formerly Deputy Register of Deeds), and familiarity with the records of the County, is prepared to furnish  
ABSTRACTS THAT MAY BE RELIED UPON,  
embracing everything on record—Conveyances, Taxes and Judgments. No charge for examinations. CONFIDENTIAL. REFERENCES AS ABOVE. Orders left at the City Office or sent by mail will receive prompt attention.  
J. E. BALCH, Notary Public.  
Janesville, Rock County, Wis





Forer float that standard sheet—  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The Madison Patriot wants to know "when we are going to get things to suit us?" It thinks that, having accomplished the removal of McClellan, those who were in favor of it ought to rest satisfied, or give up trying to mend the condition of the country, and let the democrats have a chance.

Well, sir, we shall never be suited until the rebels, north and south, are put down, and the country entirely relieved from their influence. We don't want them coaxed down, but forced to submit to lawful authority. We don't believe in a conservative war. Such a thing is as much of a misnomer as a conservative opposition to the devil and his imp.

We have heard it said of a man that "he was a christian, but not an ultra christian." So we think of McClellan; he may be a patriot, but not an ultra patriot—not wholly devoted to the suppression of the rebellion, but a good deal taken up with the idea of saving the rebels and their peculiar institution from harm for future political use.

We believe that such was the deleterious influence of McClellan over the army of the Potomac, that his removal alone is not sufficient to make it what it should be. A court martial has recently driven his friend and counsellor, Fitz John Porter, from it in disgrace, with the mark of treason fixed forever upon his character. We doubt not that there are many others of like stamp in that army who have thwarted Burnside in all his undertakings, and who will try their best to ruin Hooker. We would see all such officers dismissed from the service, or punished with death, if necessary. That is what we mean by reforming the army of the Potomac. It will always fail in the future, as in the past, to do any substantial service to the country till this is done. It must have fighting officers, as well as brave and loyal soldiers, if it would win a victory.

As for "letting the democrats have a chance," we think that is a cool proposition! Have they not had the lion's share of officers and influence in this war? Who has led the armies for these two inglorious years but democrats? Look at them: the Secretary of War, McClellan, Halleck, Grant, Fitz John Porter, Burnside, Hooker, Franklin, Baell, Butler, Corcoran, Sherman, McDowell, Stone, Dix, Patterson, with hosts of others, making a very large majority of all the commissioned officers in the army. "Give the democrats a chance?" Why, the officers and the policy of the war has been yours from the beginning until now. Even at this time you have more control than republicans. And it is because the war has been conducted on the McClellan plan that we have made so many failures. It is vigorous, usurping war upon the rebels, all along the whole line of combat, which the republicans have advocated, but never had. That is the reason we are not satisfied, and it is why we complain.

General Banks' Expedition.

General Banks has left New Orleans, with his staff and available forces, for some point up the river. The New Orleans correspondent of the New York Times, writing on the 25th January, says of a preliminary trip by Gen. Banks to Baton Rouge, and his forces there:

I have no important military movements to report. A few days ago Gen. Banks, with two or three confidential officers of his staff went up to Baton Rouge. I presume the object was to make the commencement of a full attack on Port Hudson. I have reason to believe that there are now not more than ten thousand men in that sickly stronghold, and as it is on a point absolutely surrounded on almost every side by an impassable river, it would seem to be easy to cut off communication with it, and soon starve the garrison into a surrender. This much is certain—Gen. Banks has at Baton Rouge now within a forced day's march of the rear of Port Hudson, nearly three times the number of the confederate troops. Whether they (the rebels) will be reinforced in the present season of apparent inactivity, I cannot say. I have already had the impression that the rebel soldiers at Port Hudson were of the most inferior kind, mostly conscripts, and ready, with a fair chance, to get away from the service. In the front the place is strong; nature has made it singularly favorable for powerful defense, but the rear is open, and possesses no superior advantages. Between Port Hudson and Vicksburg is the mouth of Red River. Through this river and Atchafalaya the enemy finds a way out of the gulf into the Mississippi, and up to Vicksburg. Port Hudson taken, and the trade between Texas and the Mississippi would be cut off—an effect that would be very damaging at this time, even upon the only line of communication with the rebels. While writing on this subject, I cannot forget that a few months ago Port Hudson was a naked bluff, reaching out into the river, with nothing about it repulsive but its steep banks and grim solitude. A few hundred men could then have taken possession of it, fortified its rear against a land attack, and made it a hospital landing-place for the soldiers of our armies ascending the river; but the cry of Gen. B. for reinforcements was never heeded, and now thousands are required to fight and die to do the work, while at the time I speak of, without striking a blow or

losing a life, it could have been accomplished by a few hundred men.

The Baton Rouge correspondent of the New York World says:

PORT HUDSON AND AROUND IT.

The great strength of Port Hudson as a place of defense on the river consists in the height of its cliffs and the peculiar formation of the river at that place. It is situated on a bend in the river, twenty-five miles (according to the best authorities) from Baton Rouge, and one hundred and fifty-five miles from New Orleans. The cliffs are very high. I have heard estimates made, each one claiming to be correct, of from 500 to 2,000 feet as the height. They are also very steep—in fact almost perpendicular. The river just at the bend opposite the city suddenly narrows, so that the rapid current strikes against the bank and then sweeps through the narrow channel just at the base of the cliffs. There are many persons well acquainted with the locality, who assert that it is impossible for the gunboats to be of much use in the reduction of this place. They say that the current is so rapid through the narrow channel that it will draw the gunboats from above right under the cliffs, so that the guns cannot be sufficiently elevated to work and that the gunboats from below cannot find a position from which to reach the rebel batteries on the cliffs with any effect. This is a very delicate matter of probability, and remembering what gunboats have done, I do not feel inclined to endorse those opinions to their full extent. There is no doubt, however, of the formidable nature of the position. In addition to this, the rebels are sinking torpedoes in the river below.

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CAPTAIN J. M. HARRISON,  
OFF MOBILE, ALA., JUL. 8, 1862.

On the morning of the 6th instant we weighed anchor to overhaul a vessel which was reported to be on the coast. At 9 o'clock came up to it, and she proved to be a United States transport with troops, bound for Ship Island. We put our steamers about to return to our station, when "Sail ho!" sounded again from the ever-vigilant look-out at the cross-trees; and at the same time a steamer was seen standing close into the beach. We promptly directed our course accordingly, when the steamer perceiving our movements at once stood out to sea, and north, highly excited, she followed. At 10 o'clock a. m. the steamer with sails set, swept before us at full speed, gaining distance, and soon threatened to get out of sight. We now set all sails that would draw, ran down our colors and greeted our peak with the ensign of her Britannic Majesty. At 11 o'clock we held our distance, but gain nothing. At 12 m.—commenced feeding our furnaces with pork and junk, which increased our speed considerably, but the steamer, sending forth huge masses of black smoke, told us that she did not intend to be outdistanced. At 1 o'clock we were within a few miles of her, but very little. We fired our rifle gun, which of course fell considerably short. At 2 p. m.—gained about a quarter of a mile, and now saw the English colors hoisted on her main. At 3 o'clock p. m.—same distance as an hour ago. At 4 p. m.—the vessel seems to gain a little, but not much. At 5 o'clock—trying our engines to the best, were pleased to gain upon her; fired a 32-pounder, which, however, dropped short. At 6 o'clock—a strong breeze sprang up, and we set our storm main-sail, which increased our speed to eleven and a half miles. Banks and I, with a couple of look-outs with night-glasses in top and on the forecastle, are enabled to keep her in sight. At 7 o'clock p. m.—the moon rose, and the vessel was plainly visible without the aid of glasses. We gained considerable and had the best of expectations soon to bring her to heel by a 10-inch shell, when our fore-top-sail gave way, and before it could be mended the steamer gained considerably. At 8 p. m.—we gain again, and now completed her with a couple of shells, which fell, however, short. At 9 p. m.—the steamer's top-sail gave way, her rigging having been cut by a rifle shot. This gave us considerable advantage, and at 9 1/2 p. m. another rifle shot, whizzing over her, brought her, to her engine stopped, and the race was won.

Captain Gamble hailed her, and as the sea was very rough, so that he could send no boat, ordered her to keep close by, disabedence of which would be promptly punished by "Old Ben" (the name of our 10-inch pivot, baptized at Port Royal).

The moon now rose, and when she proved to be the English steamer "Antona," from Liverpool via Havana, bound for the most convenient "secess" port.

The steamer is a fine iron one, built in England in 1861, and about 400 tons burden. The cargo is a very valuable one, and consists of a complete battery of brass field-pieces, a lot of quinine, opium, several thousand pairs of shoes, numerous boxes of tea, about 500 kegs of powder, Enfield rifles, medicines, clothing, &c., &c.

Her pilot, who came on board at Havana, told me that she had been captured, and promised \$2,000 for sale pilotage. He seems to be disappointed, but takes it easy, and who knows may become a staunch Union man hereafter.

He says the people in and about Mobile suffer much. Shoes, \$12 and \$14 a pair; coffee, \$1 per pound; salt, scarce and very dear. He says that the success of the democratic party at the last elections fills the rebels with new hopes. They count upon an early triumph, by which they might get the republicans out of the government, and at the last elections, he says, the rebels would have laid down their arms; and but for that, peace would have been sought on the best terms possible.

Acting Master Edward Baker has taken command of the Antona. He leaves tomorrow for Pensacola to coal ship, whence he will proceed to New York. H. A. M.

Tax on Irons.

Assessments on all incomes that shall have exceeded six hundred dollars in the year 1862 will be laid on the first of May next. It is due and payable on and before the 30th of June, and a penalty is imposed if it remains unpaid thirty days after that date. The tax is three per cent. on incomes over \$600, and five per cent. on incomes over \$10,000. Thus, a person whose income in 1862 was a thousand dollars, must pay a tax of twelve dollars within sixty days after the first of May next.

The rebels having forced the last man into their army they can by conscription, and their finances being in a hopeless condition, their last hope is centered in their friends at the north. If disunion and civil war can be produced here, they hope to succeed in accomplishing their treasonable designs. We notice their friends in the north are of the same opinion, and are at work.

Col. Chapin, of the 10th Wisconsin, who has resigned on account of ill health, has arrived home.

Hon. John S. Rockwell, a prominent citizen of Oconomowoc, died on Tuesday last.

LY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.  
Official Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

CAIRO, Jan. 4.

Our success at Donelson is a most brilliant affair, and the 83d Illinois, under Col. C. N. Harding, has won lasting honors. The rebels are reported at 3,000 or 4,000 strong, under Forrest. When our forces learned of their approach they went out to give battle. The captain of the Charley Bowen, just down from Paducah, says they took out Flood's battery of four guns, which the rebels took from them by a charge of overwhelming numbers, but that our boys rallied and took it, and finally gave Forrest a good flooring. Col. Lowe, with fifty Iowa cavalry and the 13th Wisconsin had started in pursuit. Everything is quiet at Island No. 10.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.

We have the following from rebel papers:

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 1.

Two gunboats came up St. Mary's on Monday last. One of them went up the river and set fire to the houses on several plantations. Harrison's company of cavalry fired on them, when they hauled out of range of small arms and shelled away furiously. Another boat was landing men at St. Mary's on Tuesday.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 5.

The Richmond Examiner of the 3d makes no sort of reference to the great rebel victory of raising the blockade of Charleston, but simply has an announcement of the New Ironsides being off Charleston.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.

The Evening Post's special from Washington says Gen. Butler is still awaiting the action of the government. It does not seem settled whether he goes to New Orleans or not. It is said the decision rests with him. There is a feeling here in favor of making him secretary of war. In a certain contingency there is reason to believe he would stand a chance.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 4.

Advices to-night from Lexington represent that Morgan, at the head of 7,000 cavalry, infantry and artillery, passed Somerset, seventy miles south of Lexington, on Tuesday night, making forced marches towards Lexington. The excitement throughout central Kentucky was great. Morgan is expected in Lexington to-morrow. Apprehensions are entertained that the Kentucky Central railroad will again be destroyed, and that Morgan may march on Cincinnati. There are no federal troops in Kentucky to resist his approach, and never before has Morgan had so favorable an opportunity to make a successful raid in our sister state as at present. The military authorities are preparing to meet him with such forces as they can collect. The trains to-morrow will no doubt bring scores of refugees from the interior of the state.

A letter dated Jan. 29th, on board a transport opposite Vicksburg, states that Grant had succeeded in widening and deepening the canal so as to admit the passage of gunboats. The Mississippi river was swelling rapidly, and there was nine feet of water in the canal at that date. The rebel battery at the foot of the canal, on the opposite shore, was dispersed by our guns, and the entire fleet was to move through on the morning of the 30th. Its supposed destination is Port Hudson. Banks and Farragut had arrived from below, and were waiting Grant's arrival to make a simultaneous attack. The probabilities are that Port Hudson must fall, in which event the combined forces will move on Vicksburg. The writer of the letter above mentioned states that the cut off will be permanent, and that daily it will widen and become deeper, so that, in a few days, Vicksburg will be entirely cut off from the river—a distance of twelve miles.

CAIRO, Feb. 5.

Special to Chicago Journal.—The small steamer W. A. Knapp, from St. Louis, was captured at Island No. 10 yesterday, by W. C. Hanford, executive officer of the gunboat New Era. She had on board a large quantity of morphine, quinine, arms and other contraband articles. Mr. Hanford brought her here for adjudication. We learn that persons in charge of her tell very contradictory stories as to their ownership and destination. The articles were evidently intended for "our misguided southern brethren."

The gunboat Eastport returned to day. She had proceeded as far as Point Pleasant, where, it is said, she struck something in the water, which seriously injured her bottom, and caused her to return. The Eastport has thus far been an ill-fated vessel.

No arrival from Memphis to day, and we have nothing further from Port Donelson.

CAIRO, Feb. 4.

The latest news from Port Donelson is contained in the following dispatch received at headquarters by General Tuttle:

"A dispatch just received from Port Donelson states that the rebel loss in the fight was 135 killed and 50 taken prisoners. Wounded and prisoners are being constantly brought in. Forrest was wounded, and McNairy, a rebel colonel, was killed."

The Union troops occupying the forts in the vicinity of Donelson are the 13th Wisconsin, Flood's battery, and the 5th Iowa cavalry. The 83d Illinois is now in camp at Port Donelson. Col. Harding commands Col. Lowe, of the 5th Iowa cavalry, has general charge of Forts Donelson, Henry and Heiman.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.

Additional to Senate proceedings.—Mr. Carlisle thought it not expedient to give such power to the President.

Mr. Sherman was surprised at the opposition to this bill. We had arrived at a condition when we could not fill up the army with volunteers, and the question was how should we fill up the army? Every nation had some kind of conscription law, and Congress had the power to make one in this country. Mr. Doollittle said he had a decision of the supreme court. Justice Washington laid down the rule that a distinction was to be made between a person called into the service and one who was actually employed, but he further said that perhaps it was better that congress should have declared that the time when a man was in service might date from the time he was drafted, or when the order was given to the government. But Justice Story was from New England, and perhaps disaffected towards the war of 1812, delivered a dissenting opinion, and that was quoted.

Mr. Sherman claimed that the question really was, whether we should fill up our army and continue the war, or give it up. He would have had the bill made the proper exceptions. The laws of France and Prussia had many wise exceptions, which would prevent many hard cases that would occur under a general law.

We have fewer political speeches and less talk about the nigger, and turn our energies to the suppression of the rebellion, we should see good results. He did not believe the people would give up this contest till the rebellion was crushed out.

The motion to strike out the section was lost—13 to 28.

Legislative.

MADISON, Feb. 6th.

SENATE.—The funds in the state treasury were again under consideration. Senator Rich offered a resolution directing the treasurer to inform the senate what amount of discredited currency in the state treasury had been redeemed, and at what rates, and also what amount there was of the treasury notes and on what terms. The resolution directing the superintendent of public property to furnish the clerk, sergeant at arms and assistants, postmasters and doorkeepers, firemen and messengers of the senate, with postage stamps, was adopted, after having been amended so as to read \$3 worth each, to all except the messengers, and \$1 worth apiece to them.

The senate refused to refer the account of the city of Madison against the state, for the use of the City Hall for military purposes.

The consideration of the bill reducing the fees of sheriffs in certain cases, was indefinitely postponed.

ASSEMBLY.—The resolutions involving the action of the state and federal authorities in regard to the Ozaukee rioters were postponed two weeks. The senate resolution respecting coin in the treasury was tabled. Mr. Pope gave Mr. Eyer a sharp rebuke, the form of a substitute for the resolutions of the latter tending to destroy confidence in the government currency. The Governor sent in the correspondence between himself and the federal authorities in regard to the draft. Mr. Turner moved to print 500 copies, which lies over. Mr. Fisher brought in a bill to repeal the dog law. A number of bills, including several small appropriations were passed. The rules were amended to provide for adjourning every Saturday until the following Monday evening.—Journal.

Mr. Davis moved to amend by including the word "white," so as to make it read "all able-bodied white male citizens."

Mr. Lane moved to recommit the bill to the military committee, with a view to incorporate some exceptions.

Mr. McDougal said the democrats of the loyal states were willing to do all that was necessary to strengthen the government and restore the Union.

Mr. Doollittle regarded this as one of the most important bills that congress could pass.

Mr. Rice asked the senator if he would express his opinion of Horace Greeley.

Mr. Doollittle was perfectly willing to express his opinion. He regarded the course of the New York Tribune in December, 1860, and also the course pursued by that paper latterly, as among the most unfortunate of occurrences, and most mischievous in its tendency.

Mr. Latham raised a point that this discussion was out of order. The question was on the motion to refer the bill.

The Vice-President decided that the senator is out of order.

Mr. Doollittle said there had always been latitude on such motions.

Mr. Wright moved that the senator leave to go on. He wanted the senator to express his opinion of the conduct of the Secretary of State in sending the French minister to Richmond, and in sending messages through him to Jeff Davis.

Mr. Foster said this was entirely out of order. He objected to an answer.

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., hoped the Senator would answer.

Mr. Doollittle did not wish to say anything out of order and declined to proceed.

The bill was then recommitted to the military committee.

Mr. Latham presented a memorial of the Pacific Telegraph Company, received to-day, relative to the bill to modify the present Atlantic and Pacific telegraph law.

Mr. Cowan offered a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the senate the number of volunteers and drafted men actually raised and mustered into the service by the several states, and the time when their term of service expires. Adopted.

The bill to revise the act to pay bounty and pensions to men actually employed in the department of the west was taken up.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.

The Charleston Mercury of the 29th announces the arrival of the British steamer Flora, from Nassau, with an assorted cargo.

Times' Washington special.—The special Pacific railroad committee have had under consideration for some days the Pacific railroad bill, and authorize Senator McDougal to report it back with several amendments. They modify the former bill so that the amount retained by government shall not interfere with the construction of the road. Also makes provision for a right of way through territories of the United States omitted in the old bill and confirming the adjustment made between California interests.

The rebel papers sent to the senate the following: The additional appointment of Captain J. C. Morton, to be brigadier general. Commissioners of subsistence, with rank of captain, Captains Morthell and Geo. P. Jacobs, of Illinois; to be assistant quartermasters with rank of captain, Lieut. C. A. Partridge of Ohio, Lieut. J. D. Wood of Wisconsin, Capt. W. H. Baichell of Illinois.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.

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Indications are that the enemy has very much weakened his force opposite here, relying on the fact that the movement of our movements under existing circumstances, but few pickets or fires were seen to-day. Heavy snow storm has commenced changing to rain, with a prospect of the reinauguration of the muddy term.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.

Flour dull and heavy, and 10c lower. 7,357 1/2 for extra stout, 7,657 1/2 for R. H. O. Wheat dull, and 1/2c lower. 1,364 1/2 for Milwaukee club; 1,851 1/2 for red western. Corn dull and heavy, and 1c lower—93a94c. Pork dull. Whisky heavy and lower—59a60c.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.

HOUSE.—The house concurred in the senate's amendment to the post office appropriation bill, authorizing the postmaster general to contract for carrying the mails in steamships from San Francisco to Oregon ports, at not exceeding \$24,000. The house considered a number of private bills.

SENATE.—Mr. Adams offered a resolution which was adopted, instructing the finance committee to inquire into the expediency of repealing the duty on paper.

Minute Men.

The Buffalo Express notices the movement which is on foot in that city, looking to the organization of a force of minute men, in the following terms:

The citizens of Rochester have shown both patriotism and forethought in instituting a movement for the purpose of forming a voluntary organization of minute men, who, in case of necessity, will be prepared to take the field for three months, in place of the thirty-eight regiments from this state whose term of service expire in May, June and July, or will stand prepared by drill to answer promptly and to immediately good purpose a call for additional forces. It is to be hoped that the armies we now have in the field will be found adequate to the work of crushing the rebellion and the traitors in arms, justifying a reasonable amount of confidence that such will be the case, but it is far wiser, as bitter experience has taught us to be fully prepared for unforeseen emergencies—and renewed efforts. The cry of "hope" has lulled us into dreams of false security and triumph, from which we have been suddenly aroused by our country's agonizing cry for that succor which we were unable to extend without great effort, and not before serious delays had robbed it of much of its efficacy. Let us then follow the wise example set by the citizens of Rochester, and if a fresh summons to arms call us to march to the assistance of our brethren in the field, be prepared to do so as soldiers and not as a mere mob, more dangerous to ourselves than to the foe, and incapable of striking an efficient blow till weary months of disastrous delays and accumulated expense shall have been consumed in making of us at the country's charge and to her constant peril, what, with a little trouble and no expense, we might readily become at home. We have in our midst experienced officers, who, will, we doubt not, cheerfully assist in preparing others to complete the glorious work of restoring the Union they have so nobly begun. Let us prudently avail ourselves of their assistance to obtain that knowledge whose possession may be invaluable.

THE REBELLION RECORD.—The fourth volume of this valuable work has been completed. It has fulfilled the promise of its publisher entirely. It is very valuable as a work of reference, and contains a mass of information not accessible in any other quarter. It has already become indispensable in all public and private libraries, and will become more and more necessary as the rebellion continues. We heartily recommend it to the patronage of the public. For terms, see advertisement in another column.

DIED.

IN THIS CITY, February 4th, from an accident, W. H. TAYLOR, in the 47th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at the family residence on Sunday, at 1 1/2 o'clock. Those who have carriages will greatly oblige by having them there, for the convenience of friends who have none.

At the residence of his wife, in Oxford, Miss., on Sunday, Dec. 14th, 1862, at 11 o'clock, of typhoid fever, JOSEPH WHITMAN, of the 12th Wisconsin battery, aged 24 years and 2 days.

The deceased was a native of Cape Vincent, N. Y.—He leaves a wife to mourn his loss.

Although his father died at an early age, he preserved a gentlemanly equanimity, and did not allow himself to yield to the many temptations which surround young men who are the subjects of flattering regard.

He came to Boone county, Ill., in 1867, where he resided for some years. There his circle of friends was large. He was of an amiable, social, and cheerful temper, and was ever ready to assist the poor, the lame, and the afflicted. He was a devoted member of the Methodist church, and was ever ready to assist the poor, the lame, and the afflicted. He was a devoted member of the Methodist church, and was ever ready to assist the poor, the lame, and the afflicted.

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At the residence of his wife, in Oxford, Miss., on Sunday, Dec. 14th, 1862, at 11 o'clock, of typhoid fever, JOSEPH WHITMAN, of the 12th Wisconsin battery, aged 24 years and 2 days.

The deceased was a native of Cape Vincent, N. Y.—He leaves a wife to mourn his loss.

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a referee duly appointed for such purpose  
 suit, will sell at public auction, to the highest  
 bidder, the front door of the Central Bank, in the  
 city of Janesville, in said county, on  
**THE 13th DAY OF MARCH NEXT,**  
 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the following described  
 real estate situated in the city of Janesville, in Rock  
 and state of Wisconsin, and known and distin-  
 guished by lot number four (4) in a plat of said city  
 and lot number one (1) of "Bitchell's" addition to  
 said city, containing (2) (2) acres in Milwaukee street  
 and (1) (1) hundred and ten (110) feet in dep. h. accord-  
 ing to recorded plat of said subdivision, or so much  
 thereof as shall be necessary to make the amount due  
 on said judgment.—Dated December 10th.

**CLAUDETTE COUNTY—ROCK COUNTY.**  
 K. C. Lawton, M. O. S. Pritchard and A. J. Jackson, Jr. of Tracy, administrators of the estate of John W. Coocson, Elizabeth B. Kate, Lydia A. Emily J. Wood, Abner M. Wood, Kate I. Elain, and John W. Wood and their heirs, vs. J. C. Lawton and M. O. S. Pritchard, as administrators, and by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale rendered in the above action, on a note dated December 8, A. 1892, to said court, I do hereby certify that the above named parties are parties to the case of **JANESVILLE, in said county, on the 19th day of APRIL, A. 1893,**  
 "clock P. M., all of that certain piece or parcel situate, lying and being in the city of Janesville in the county of Rock and State of Wisconsin, the number of the said piece or parcel being four hundred and thirty-one, and the number four hundred and thirty-one, in said city of Janesville.  
 R. T. PENNER, Sheriff.

[illegible]

y-two feet, or so on said land, thence  
 eally parallel with the line of said  
 1902, to the place of beginning, to-wit:  
 1902, E. J. 3 1/4 AC. ad.  
 1901K Sheriff of Cook county.  
 CHICAGO CITY TOWN OF JOHNSTOWN, ES.  
 Sarah Condit (heir)  
 are hereby pointed that a warrant of attachment  
 was issued against you and your prop-  
 erty of to satisfy the demand of Florence L. Van-  
 den, amounting to five hundred dollars, now due  
 and owing by you to said Florence L. Van den, as  
 appears in and for said account, at his office in said  
 Chicago, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1886 at one  
 o'clock in the afternoon by A. H. Feltus, Justice of the  
 Peace, and your property is to be sold to satisfy the debt  
 of the 5th day of February, A. D. 1886, to-wit:  
 1902, E. J. 3 1/4 AC. ad. M. Deibert.  
 CHICAGO COURT & R. R. COURT.  
 J. W. Keitt, clk. Geo. Stephens & Son, sh. & b.  
 pursuance and by the e of a Judgment of fore-

**THE 234th DAY OF APRIL 1897.**  
 In and for the County of Adams, State of Colorado, I, the undersigned, Clerk of the District Court, do hereby certify that the within and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original of the same as the same appears from the records of said Court, in and for the County of Adams, State of Colorado, in the City of Denver, in said County, on the 23rd day of April, 1897.

**W. M. LAWRENCE,**  
 Clerk.

**STATE OF WISCONSIN.**  
**CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.**  
 In re: DePaula against Harris & McArthur, widow

The SBI DAY OF APRIL, 1868.

[illegible][illegible]

**CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY**  
Richard J. Hummer, vs. Edward L. Dimock and others.  
N. purchase and sale of the estate of a judgment creditor in  
closure and sale rendered in the estate entitled to an  
tion on the 27th day of January, 1953, in favor of the  
plaintiff, and the said judgment creditor, and the said  
and well, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on  
Milwaukee street, in the city of Madison, Wisconsin, Bank  
of the State of Wisconsin, at said county.  
**THE 24th DAY OF APRIL 1953,**  
at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the follow-  
ing described real estate, namely: all that tract  
of land, more particularly described as follows: Situated  
in the county of Rock and State of Wisconsin, in  
and distinguished as the north half of one bearing  
and the south half of one bearing and the addition  
to Japaville, according to the recorded plat thereof,  
so much thereof as may be included to satisfy the  
said judgment creditor, to-wit: the 27th day of January  
21st, 1953. I, R. C. JENKS, Referee.  
SLOAN, PATYIN & BAILEY, Public Attorneys. 12232

**Sheriff's Sale.**  
**CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY,**  
MURRAY, vs. ELLIOTT, Constable, Ken

1. In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of Court  
made in the case of John J. Beck vs. John Beck docket  
entitled no. 400, on the 6th day of December, 1952, the  
Court do said plaintiff and against said defendant,  
do hereby, at public auction, to the highest bidder in  
the front door of the post office, in the city of Jax  
ville, Rock county, Wis., on

**THE 31st DAY of MARCH, 1953,**  
at 10 o'clock of the forenoon, describe  
the following premises, to wit: all those tracts or por-  
tion of land situate and being in the city of Beloit,  
County of Rock and State of Wisconsin, more  
particularly described as follows, to-wit: Lot three (3) and the south  
half of lot No four (4) in block twenty six (26), in the  
city (formerly a village) of Beloit, second township  
south of the same.—Dated December 27th, 1952.

S. M. PUTNAM, J.  
Clerk of the Court of Rock County,  
Wisconsin.  
Plaidnick Attorney. do:37340

**Instructions for Field Activity**  
Formals [un23dtr] O. J. DEARBORN